

GEOGRAPHICAL RESULTS OF THE GREAT WAR



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BY

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MAPS BY

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NOTE

THIS pamphlet is intended as a forerunner, pending a more formal and authentic account of the important changes resulting from the Great War, such as can be prepared only when the changes are completed. This is a temporary document, and makes no pretense to being final or authoritative.

The fixing of new boundaries and the establishment of new countries are contingent upon the acceptance and enforcement of the Treaty of Peace with Germany which was signed June 28, 1919, upon subsequent treaties with other Central Powers which are not yet completed, and upon the outcome of wars still being waged in and near Russia. Besides, the treaties themselves are purposely indefinite, from the geographer's standpoint. They leave much to be determined later by commissions, or by the "principal Allied and Associated powers," or by the proposed League of Nations. The future nationality of certain areas is to be decided through plebiscites. Other areas are to be governed or protected by mandatory nations yet to be assigned.

In view of these unsettled conditions, the maps and statements in this little book must be understood as only tentative. But up-to-date information concerning the lands specially affected by the Great War is so urgently needed, and so vital to the student's interest in geography, that a booklet of this character needs no defense. Its publishers are confident that it will prove a valuable adjunct in studying the ethnic, commercial, political, and historical problems that are comprehended in our present world geography.

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GEOG. RESULTS GREAT WAR.

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GEOGRAPHICAL RESULTS OF THE GREAT WAR

ONE result of the Great War was the enormous amount of destruction, — the loss or wrecking of millions of lives and billions of dollars worth of property, the devastation of large areas in France, Belgium, Poland, and other invaded lands. In Europe the victorious Allied nations as well as the defeated Central Powers were almost ruined financially by the terrific burdens of the long war. Production and commerce were greatly impaired. But these results of the war, it is believed, will be only temporary.

On the other hand, it is hoped that most of the new states and new boundaries resulting from the war will be permanent. The boundaries are fixed, in general, with due regard to the wishes of the people in the ceded areas. The Conference of Versailles, which began in January, 1919, not only gave the most careful study to the proposed boundaries and to the financial and other details of the peace treaties, but also framed a constitution



General John Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Forces

for a proposed League of Nations, including definite provisions for preventing wars of aggression in the future. The treaty with Germany was signed June 28, 1919, and ratified by Germany shortly afterward; but it was not to come into force until ratified also by three of the five principal powers—United States, British Empire, France, Italy, Japan. Treaties with Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria, and agreements concerning former Turkish dominions, were still under negotiation in August, while in Russia and on her borders actual warfare was still in progress.

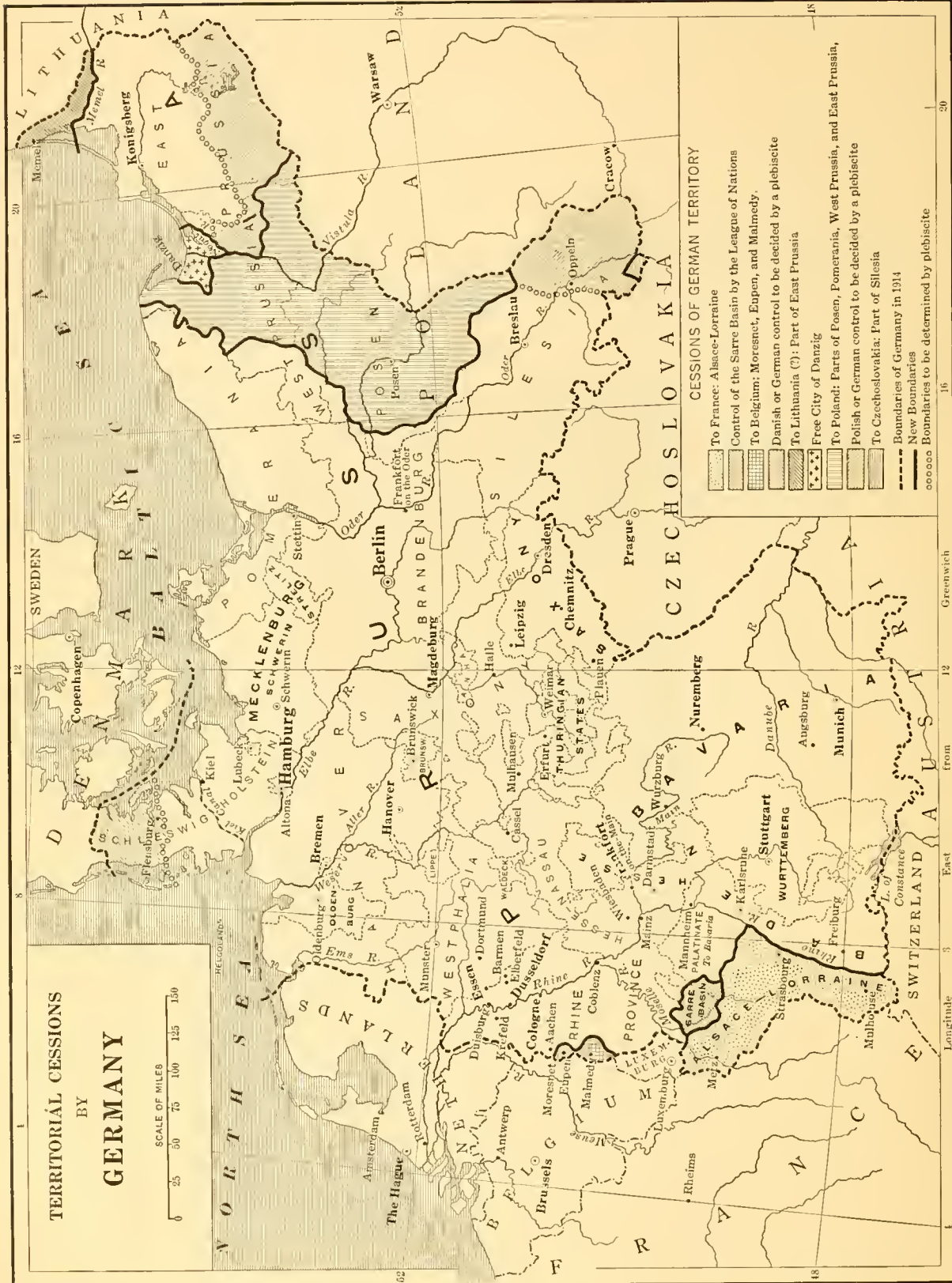
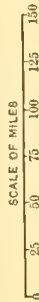
Therefore, although the fighting in the Great War ended November 11, 1918, some of its geographical results are still in doubt.

The New Germany.—The Germany that signed and ratified the treaty of June 28, 1919, was much changed from the German Empire of 1871–1918. One result of her defeat in the Great War was a German revolution. Not only the emperor but also the monarchs

TERRITORIAL CESSIONS

BY

GERMANY



CESSIONS OF GERMAN TERRITORY

- To France: Alsace-Lorraine
- Control of the Saar Basin by the League of Nations
- To Belgium: Moresnet, Eupen, and Malmédy.
- Danish or German control to be decided by a plebiscite
- To Lithuania (?): Part of East Prussia
- Free City of Danzig
- To Poland: Parts of Posen, Pomerania, West Prussia, and East Prussia, Polish or German control to be decided by a plebiscite
- To Czechoslovakia: Part of Silesia
- Boundaries of Germany in 1914
- New Boundaries
- Boundaries to be determined by plebiscite

of the various German states were deposed, and republican governments were set up. The voters—men and women over twenty—were divided into many political parties; but in the central German government and also in Prussia, Bavaria, and most of the other states, the moderate socialists and democrats came into power.

By the treaty of 1919, Germany loses about one sixth or one eighth of her area, depending on the result of plebiscites (votes of the people) in several districts. Nearly all the territorial cessions are taken from Prussia, which thus loses a still larger proportion of her area. Part of Prussia is separated from the rest of Germany (as it was a hundred and fifty years ago) by territory ceded to Poland; but Poland must allow free railroad traffic between them.

By other provisions of the treaty, Germany gives up all her colonies and special concessions outside of Europe. Her army and navy are restricted to small forces. Most of her ships are taken to replace those she destroyed in the war. Her industries are handicapped not only by the losses of territory and population, but also by the loss of much foreign trade, and by treaty agreements to pay money and goods for part of the damage she wrought in the war.

League of Nations.—Germany thus weakened, however, was still a power that might again threaten the peace of the world, especially the security of new, weak states. In the treaty with Germany, therefore, was included the constitution of a League of

Nations which was planned to prevent future wars if possible. The countries joining the proposed League agree to make no war on one another without first giving opportunity for arbitration, and to join in resisting the aggression of any country that shall make an unwarranted attack on any member of the League.

The League is to have a permanent secretary's office, where all future treaties of member nations must be registered and made public in order to be binding. In meetings of the League Assembly, each member nation has one vote. An advisory Council is to consist of nine members—one representative each from the United States, British Empire,

France, Italy, Japan, and four other nations selected by the League Assembly from time to time. In both the Council and the Assembly, most questions of importance are to be decided by unanimous vote of the members present.

The countries whose representatives signed the treaty with Germany, and which become members of the League of Nations if and when they ratify that treaty, are, besides the five named above, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Siam, Czechoslovakia, and Uruguay. In addition, China, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Persia, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland,



Marshal Joffre, commander of the French armies, 1914-1917



but they were separated from France in 1871 against their will, and it is believed that most of them are now glad to be again under the French flag.

Alsace-Lorraine is a prosperous region of farms, mines, and factories. Without it, in 1871-1918, France was hopelessly outrivaled by Germany in the production of iron and of manufactures of iron, both of which she imported in large quantities, besides much coal. Now as a result of the war, France becomes a very important iron-manufacturing country, and has secured favorable terms for the importation of coal and other articles; the Rhine, moreover, is open to the ships of all nations.

and Venezuela were invited to join the League. It is planned that other nations will be admitted when they have established stable governments and have shown themselves to be in sympathy with the aims of the League. Any independent country or fully self-governing colony may be admitted, on certain conditions, by a two-thirds vote of the League Assembly.

Alsace-Lorraine.—Under the treaty with Germany, Alsace-Lorraine is reunited with France. This territory is a little larger than the state of Connecticut, and is very important because of its coal and iron mines and its frontage on the river Rhine. The people, about 5 per cent of the population of France, are largely of the German race and language,

Strasbourg (German *Strassburg*), very near the Rhine, is the chief city of Alsace-Lorraine; it is nearly as large as Lille, the great manufacturing city of northern France.

During the war, the factories and mines of northern France, together with many houses and farms, were thoroughly wrecked or destroyed by the German invaders. In fact, the wealth and population lost by France during the war were far greater than those of Alsace-Lorraine.

Sarre Basin.—As compensation for the destruction of coal mines near Lille, and other damages, Germany cedes to France the excellent coal mines of the Sarre (German *Saar*) Basin, just north of Lorraine. This region, peopled almost entirely by Germans,

is separated from Germany and given a government of its own, under the control of the League of Nations. After fifteen years, the people of the Sarre Basin are to vote, by districts, in favor of union with France, or union with Germany, or remaining as before, under the control of the League of Nations.

The Sarre Basin is about two thirds the size of Rhode Island. It is nearly as large as Luxemburg, another small country on the borders of France and Germany, which was made nearly independent about fifty years ago.

Luxemburg, however, had by 1914 fallen largely under German influence and control. The treaties securing this control are now renounced by Germany, and Germany accepts in advance whatever arrangements the Allies may make concerning Luxemburg. The Luxemburgers are mostly of the German race, and speak a German dialect mixed with French words.

Additions to Belgium.—To Belgium Germany cedes three small frontier districts (Malmédy, Eupen, and Neutral Moresnet), which together are about one fourth as large as Rhode Island. They have important mines and metal-working plants. Their people are partly German and partly of the same races (Flemish and French) as the Belgians.

Additions to Denmark.—A hundred years ago Germany and Denmark were separated by the duchy of Schleswig (Danish *Slesvig*), whose people were partly Danes (in the north,



Marshal Foch, commander of the Allied armies, 1918-1919

near Denmark) and partly Germans (in the south, near Germany). It happened that the king of Denmark was also the duke of Schleswig, and presently he tried to unite the duchy with Denmark. Prussia and other German states interfered. In the end Prussia, by making wars against Denmark and against Austria (1863-1866), seized the whole of Schleswig for herself. Many of the Danes there were oppressed and unhappy under Prussian rule.

The treaty of 1919 provides that the people of north Schleswig may decide by vote whether that region shall now be

added to Denmark. The new boundary is to be based on the vote by districts in a border zone. The whole land whose fate is thus in





question is somewhat less than Delaware in area and population. Like Denmark, it is a lowland plain where dairying and farming are the chief industries. (Map, page 4.)

Poland.—A hundred and fifty years ago Poland was one of the largest countries in Europe. It included the great mass of the Polish people, also the Lithuanians and some of the Russians. But the government of Poland was weak, and attempts to strengthen it were defeated by the Polish nobles and by the jealous neighboring powers — Russia, Prussia, and Austria. In a series of wars (1772–1795) those three powers robbed Poland

of her border lands and finally of her independence; all her territory was annexed, and the Poles became subjects of the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian monarchs. But in spite of all oppression, most of them clung to their language and their hope of freedom.

One of the important results of the Great War is the setting up of an independent Poland. It is planned to include all the lands where the majority of the people are Poles; mingled with them are some Germans, Jews, Russians, and other people. Germany cedes to Poland territory twice as large as Massachusetts (map, page 4), and agrees to the cession of

other areas larger than Massachusetts, depending on the vote of the people in those areas. The limits of the cessions to come from Austria and Russia are not yet determined. The Poles have already established a strong republican government, and their armies, including one recruited in the United States during the Great War, have taken possession of nearly all the lands claimed by them. These lands include large areas in Austria (Galicia) and Russia beyond the linguistic boundary shown on the map. That boundary is only approximate; in a wide zone beyond it the population is mixed, including some Poles as well as Lithuanians, Russians, and others.

The new Poland claims possession of territory more than half as large as France, in area and in population. The chief industry is agriculture, but there are mines of coal, iron, zinc, and salt, and extensive manufactures of many kinds, including sugar, cotton and other textiles, leather, iron and steel. The leading crops are rye, oats, wheat, potatoes, and sugar beets. Fine horses, cattle, and sheep are raised.

The Vistula River is an important water way; nearly all of its basin is in Poland.

Warsaw, on the Vistula, is the capital, by far the largest city (about 900,000), and the chief railroad center; here are tanneries, sugar refineries, and many factories. At Lodz are large cotton mills. Near Cracow, the ancient capital of Poland, are wonderful old salt mines.

The Poles are a people of the Slavic race.

Most of them are Roman Catholics. American history tells of the aid given by Poles in the Revolutionary War. On the roll of famous Polish names are those of several great musicians. One of them, Ignace Paderewski, after long residence in the United States, returned to Poland and early in 1919 became premier of the Polish Republic.

Danzig.—The city of Danzig, near the mouth of the Vistula, was part of the old Poland, but during a century and a half of Prussian rule many Germans settled there. The German treaty of 1919 makes Danzig a free city under the protection of the League of Nations. With surrounding territory nearly as large as the Sarre Basin, Danzig is to have a government of its own, independent of both Germany and Poland.

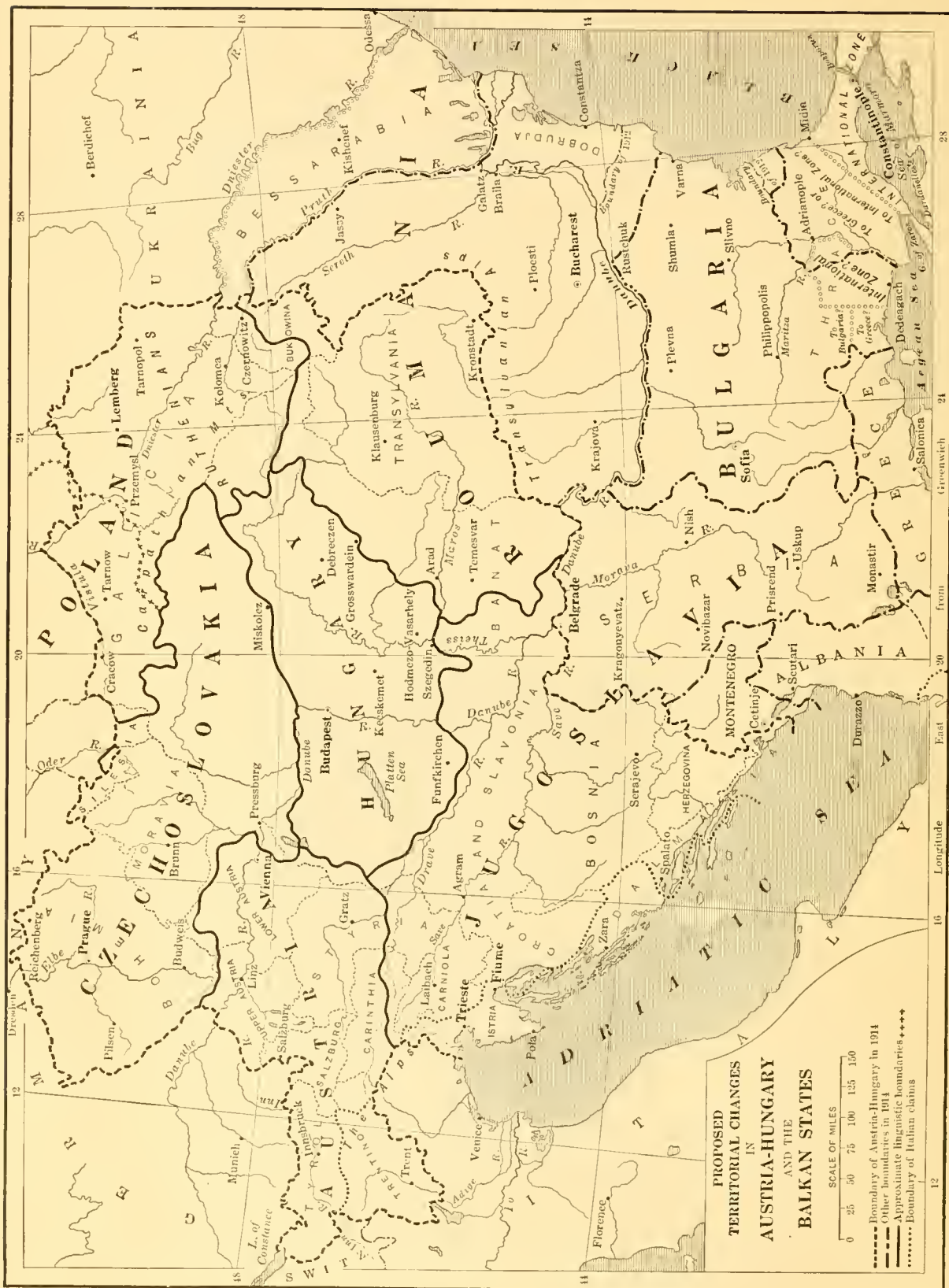
This city is important chiefly as the seaport of the Vistula basin. Therefore the treaty carefully secures to Poland the use of railroads and docks in Danzig, to provide a free exit for Polish foreign commerce.



Marshal Haig, commander of the British armies in France, 1915-1919

Break-up of Austria-Hungary.—Another very important result of the Great War was the long-expected dissolution of the Dual Monarchy. Revolutions took place in the different parts of Austria-Hungary, and several independent republics were established, —Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary,—while on the borders the people of the Polish, Yugoslav, Italian, and Roumanian races hastened to unite with their kin in outside nations.

Even before the completion of the treaties under negotiation, the general outlines of the



new order, based on independent nationalities, can plainly be seen as described in the following pages.

Czechoslovakia.—The Czechoslovak Republic was established by the Czechs or Slavic people of Bohemia and the neighboring provinces of Austria, together with the Slovaks to the east of them, in what was north-western Hungary. The Slovaks are a Slavic people whose language is much like the Czech. Near the boundary with Germany, which follows mountain ranges for the most part, some Germans are included in Czechoslovakia. The boundaries with Austria, with Hungary, and with Poland will probably be drawn to include the districts where the majority are Czechs and Slovaks; that is, they will be not far from the linguistic boundaries shown on the map.

The Czechoslovak Republic thus claims an area one fourth the size of France, and a population nearly one third as large as the French. Most of the people are Roman Catholics. The Czechs are among the best-educated people in Europe.

Czechoslovakia takes in about one fifth of the area and about one fourth of the population of the old Austria-Hungary. It includes most of the coal mines of the former Austria-Hungary, and the chief manufacturing regions, where iron and steel, textiles, glass, and beer are made. But many Czechs and Germans and most of the Slovaks are farmers, and the country produces nearly all the food it consumes. In the Carpathian Mountains are valuable forests.

Although the country has no seacoast, it lies in the basins of the Elbe, Oder, and Danube, which are now opened to the shipping of all nations.

Prague, on the river Elbe, is the capital and an important center of trade and manufacture.

Austria.—The new republic of Austria is that part of the old empire where most of the people are Germans. It is smaller

than Czechoslovakia, and has a smaller population — between 6,000,000 and 8,000,000. Its capital is Vienna, the chief city of the old Austria-Hungary and one of the very large cities of Europe.

The land produces grapes, grain, potatoes, and other crops. There are mines of iron, coal, and other minerals, and some manufactures. The Tyrol, near Switzerland, is famous for its summer resorts.

Some of the Austrian people, after the war, wished to unite with Germany. The treaties of 1919, however, provide that Austria shall be an independent country.

Hungary.—East of Austria is Hungary,—the part of the old Hungary where the majority of the people are Hungarians. Most of it is a fertile plain which produces large crops of wheat and corn and affords good pasturage for sheep and cattle.

The Danube River, crossing Austria and Hungary, is a great highway of commerce for both countries, neither of which now has any seacoast. Budapest, on the Danube, is the capital, chief railroad center, and largest city of Hungary.

The Hungarians, or Magyars, are descended from an Asiatic people who came to the Danubian plains about a thousand years ago. Throughout the old Hungary before the Great War they were the ruling race, though less than half the total population. Some are Protestants, but most are Roman Catholics.

The boundaries of the new Hungary are very uncertain, especially on the east, where in large areas Hungarians and Roumanians are in nearly equal numbers, and on the south, where there is much mingling with the Jugoslavs. It is probable, however, that Hungary, like Austria, will have a smaller area and a smaller population than Czechoslovakia.

Eastern Galicia.—One part of the old Austria-Hungary whose destiny is most uncertain is the land of the Ruthenians, com-

prising eastern Galicia and small adjacent areas in Bukowina and the old Hungary.

The Ruthenians, about 4,000,000 in number, are a branch of the Little Russians. Hence the larger body of Little Russians, or Ukrainians (page 15), would like to annex the whole area.

But the Ruthenians have long been a subject people—mostly peasants and laborers owning little property. Mingled with them in various parts of the land are middle and upper class Poles, Germans, and Hungarians; in Lemberg and other cities, there are more Poles than Ruthenians. Hungary claims to its old boundary along the Carpathians, and Poland claims at least all of Galicia, which was part of the old Polish kingdom for several hundred years before 1772. On the east and west, also, Roumania and Czechoslovakia would like to extend their borders.

The land of the Ruthenians is a land of farms and forests. Eastern Galicia also yields much petroleum.

Jugoslavia.—The southern part of the old Austria-Hungary is the home of the Slovenes, the Croats, and many Serbs. Near the end of the Great War a union was arranged between them and the Serbs of Serbia and Montenegro, for the formation of the Serb-Croat-Slovene state. The three peoples are of the Slavic race and speak similar languages. They are called Jugoslavs, which means South Slavs, and hence their country is commonly known as Jugoslavia.

For the most part, the Serbs (in the east) are of the Orthodox Greek faith, while the Croats and Slovenes (in the west) are Roman Catholics. The Jugoslavs have political differences, also; some favor a republic, some a kingdom under the royal house of Serbia, while some are opposed to the union in either form. In the first half of 1919 the kingdom came into the control of nearly all the country, in spite of some opposition in Montenegro and Croatia.

Jugoslavia is much larger than Czechoslovakia, the new Slavic country in the north, but it probably has a smaller population. Much of the country is mountainous, and it has few railroads. Excepting the port of Fiume (claimed by Jugoslavia and by Italy), the frontage of Jugoslavia on the Adriatic Sea has small value because of high mountain ranges near the coast. The chief industry is farming.

Cessions to Italy.—On the borders of Italy the old Austria included two districts peopled chiefly by Italians,—one about the city of Trent in the Alps, and the other about the large and important seaport Trieste at the head of the Adriatic Sea. Both these districts are to be ceded by Austria to Italy, with mountain boundaries that include many Germans and Jugoslavs besides the Italians.

Farther southeast, along the coast of the Adriatic, are towns and seaports with populations chiefly Italian, though the country back of them is almost solidly Yugoslav. Therefore a long, narrow strip of the coast, with many off-lying islands, is claimed not only by Jugoslavia but also by Italy, which took possession at the end of the war.

In the case of Fiume, by far the most important of these ports, several compromises have been suggested. One of them is similar to the plan followed with Danzig, namely, to make it an independent free city; for its relation to the foreign commerce of Jugoslavia (and Hungary) is somewhat like the relation of Danzig to the foreign commerce of Poland.

During the war Italy occupied much of Albania; and she lays claim to the permanent possession of Avlona, a port at the mouth of the Adriatic Sea, just opposite the "heel" of the Italian peninsula.

All together, these European territories annexed or claimed by Italy have an area and a population greater than those of Maryland.



Cessions to Roumania.—The eastern parts of the old Austria-Hungary are claimed and occupied by Roumania. The boundary is uncertain, but this addition to Roumania seems likely to be as large and populous as the southern part of the old Austria-Hungary transferred to Yugoslavia. It thus forms one of the five or six very large pieces into which most of the old Dual Monarchy is now broken. (Map, page 10.)

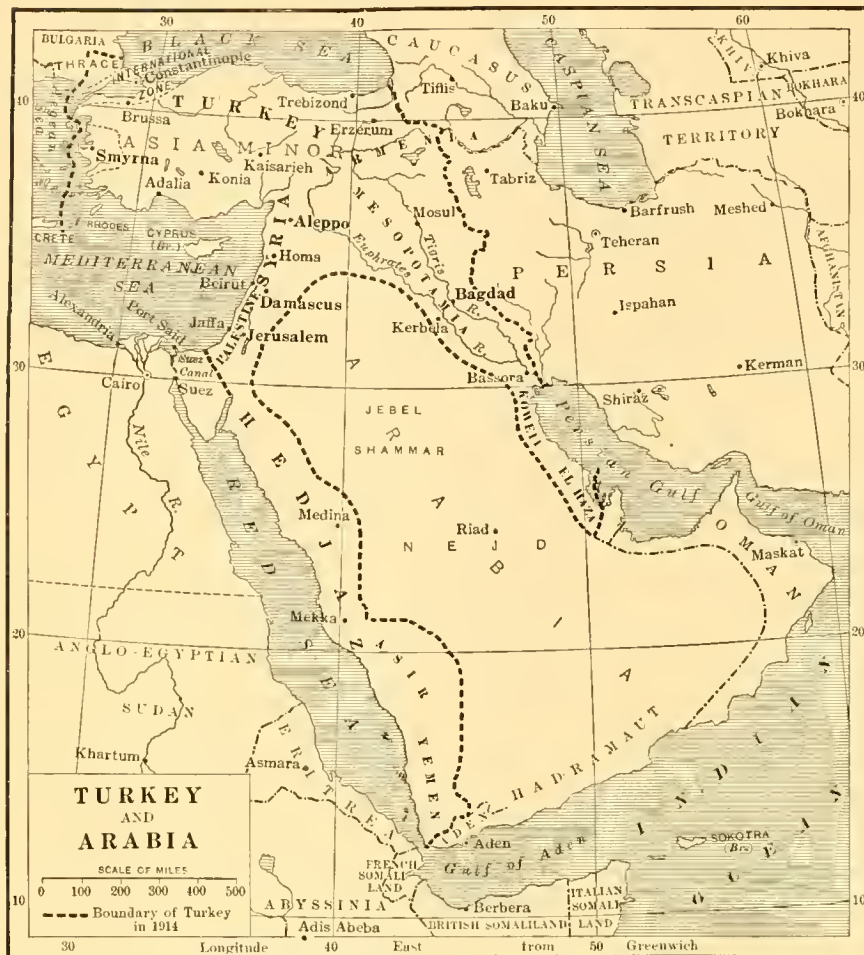
The population is very mixed, but Roumanians form the most numerous element, with many Hungarians and some Germans, Ruthenians, Serbs, and others. Much of the land is forest-covered mountains, but in the valleys and plains there are excellent farms and pastures. Some coal, gold, and silver are mined. Transylvania is noted for its scenery.

Bessarabia, the Russian province between the Pruth and the Dniester, was annexed by Roumania before the end of the Great War. It is a farming land twice as large as Massachusetts. The population, numbering about 2,500,000, is largely Roumanian, but contains also many diverse elements—Great Russians, Little Russians, Poles, Bulgarians, Greeks, and Jews.

If the final treaties confirm these additions west and northeast, Roumania will be doubled in area and population, and thus made greater than any other country that is shown fully on the map, page 10.

Bulgaria.—Though defeated in the war, Bulgaria is not to lose much territory. This is because nearly all the land within her boundaries of 1914 is the home of Bulgarians only. The most important exception is in Western Thrace, which Bulgaria won from Turkey in 1912-13. This region is now claimed by Greece because the population in 1912 was more Greek than Bulgarian. A suggested compromise is that part of it be kept by Bulgaria, part be given to Greece, and part be made an international zone or independent district like Danzig, so that through it Bulgaria can have access to the Aegean Sea. (Map, page 10.)

On the other hand, Bulgaria claims parts of southern Serbia and northern Greece (that is, parts of ancient Macedonia), and the whole of the Dobrudja—the part of



southern Albania and part of western Asia Minor, including the great seaport Smyrna. She asks Great Britain to cede Cyprus to her. She also lays claim to Rhodes and neighboring islands, which Italy took from Turkey in 1911; and she opposes Italian claims to part of Asia Minor. All the lands claimed by Greece were Greek in ancient times and now have a population partly Greek. (Maps, pages 10 and 17.)

As already stated, however, the treaties affecting Bulgaria and Turkey were still under negotiation in August, 1919; not till they are completed and ratified can the final disposition of these territories be definitely known.

Roumania between the Danube and the Black Sea—on the ground that their population is mostly Bulgarian. The area for which her claim has the best foundation is the little strip that was taken from Bulgaria by Roumania in 1913. In the Dobrudja proper, north of that strip, the people include many Roumanians and Turks as well as Bulgarians, and Roumania needs the territory to secure her access to the Black Sea. The Dobrudja is larger than the state of Connecticut, but has a population only a third as great.

Greece.—Besides asking for Western Thrace from Bulgaria, Greece would like to annex most of Eastern Thrace from Turkey. Moreover, she claims and occupies part of

Break-up of Turkey.—The fate of Turkey is like that of Austria-Hungary—the disruption of an empire held together by force. Most of Asia Minor, or Anatolia, where the majority of the people are Turks, may (or may not) remain an independent Turkey of perhaps 6,000,000 population. But it has been announced by Allied statesmen that the rest of the empire is to be set free from Turkish rule.

Constantinople, with part (or perhaps all) of Eastern Thrace and a corner of Asia Minor, is to be put under international control, in order to keep the outlet of the Black Sea open to the ships of all nations. The United States, it is said, may be requested to take charge of it.

The western coast of Asia Minor is claimed by Greece, as we have seen, because of its many Greek inhabitants. To the south is a region claimed by Italy.

Armenia, it is said, is to be made independent of Turkey, but aided for a time by the advice and assistance of some more advanced power. It is understood that the United States may be requested to undertake this guardianship of Armenia. The Armenians are a Christian (Orthodox Greek) people of the white race whose language is akin to those of Europe.

Syria, likewise, is to be freed from Turkey, and there is an understanding that it may be placed under the guardianship of France.

Mesopotamia and Palestine were taken from Turkey by British expeditions during the war, and it is understood that they may remain under British protection. Their population is largely Arab, but it is planned to make Palestine the home of many Jews.

The kingdom of Hedjaz, with British aid, threw off the Turkish yoke in 1916 and, near the end of the war, helped in the conquest of Palestine. This little nation of Arabs, it is believed, may form the nucleus of a greater Arabia.

All these regions separated from Turkey have suffered much in the past from Turkish misrule and oppression. All are in a backward state of development; almost the only industries are farming (by primitive methods) and grazing. By irrigation and other improvements, the production of these regions can be greatly increased.

Egypt.—Before the war Egypt was nominally subject to Turkey, and British control there was sometimes objected to by other powers. Since 1914, however, it has been a sultanate under British protection, and this arrangement is confirmed in the treaty with Germany. Hence one result of the war, if that treaty becomes effective, is to make Egypt formally and definitely a part of the British Empire.

Russia.—Not only in Austria-Hungary and Turkey, but to some extent in Russia, war and revolution have brought about the disruption of an old empire. Various border lands, where the Russian people are in a minority, have broken away and have set up independent governments. Political and linguistic differences among the Russians themselves have led to civil wars that are still raging, threatening the possibility of further disruption. (Map, page 17.)

The largest part of the Russian people, more numerous than any other European nation, are the Great Russians. Their territory in central and eastern Russia is larger than any other country in Europe. Most of it in August, 1919, was under the rule of the Bolshevik or extreme socialist party. The Bolshevik leaders seized control late in 1917, and held it by a reign of terror. They tried to stir up workmen's revolutions in all countries, and they made war to extend their influence over neighboring lands.

The Great Russians are the dominant people also in Siberia, in much of southeastern Russia, and in parts of northern Russia about the towns of Archangel and Murmansk, the seaport terminals of Russian railroads. But those four parts of the old empire were (in August, 1919) under the control of men who were fighting to overthrow Bolshevik rule and to establish, they said, a democratic all-Russian government.

The White Russians, numbering about 10,000,000, speak a Great Russian dialect somewhat resembling Polish. Their land was a battle ground in the war between the Poles and the Bolshevik Russians.

Ukrainia.—The Little Russians, or Ukrainians, about 25,000,000 in number exclusive of the Ruthenians (page 12), differ slightly from the Great Russians in race and language. They set up an independent government in 1917, but fell for a time under German influence and control. Later they were defeated and plundered by Bolshevik Russians,

but in the middle of 1919 were apparently recovering their independence.

Inside the linguistic boundary shown on the map there is a wide strip where the middle and upper classes of the population are largely Polish (in the west) or Great Russian (in the east). Hence the boundaries of Ukraina, if it maintains its independence, are very doubtful.

Ukrainia is a rich farming land, the most fertile part of the old Russia. It also contains the best coal and iron mines and many manufactures. Two of its cities have a population of over 600,000 each: the capital, Kief, and the chief seaport, Odessa. A considerable part of the people in these and other cities are Jews.

Baltic States.—In this study of new states and new boundaries, we have read about many Slavic peoples—Poles, Czechoslovaks, Jugoslavs, Bulgarians (partly Slavic), and several kinds of Russians. We now come to some peoples of the old Russian Empire who are not Slavs.

The Lithuanians and the Letts have languages much alike; together they constitute the Baltic group of the white race in Europe; the other groups being Greek, Albanian, Celtic, Latin, Teutonic, and Slavic.

Lithuania has a population of perhaps 3,000,000, mostly Lithuanians, who have set up an independent republic. This land (with part of Letvia) was included in the old Poland, and the new Poland would like to annex it. The small area between the Niemen River and the old northeast German boundary is ceded by Germany to the principal powers; it will probably be added to Lithuania, as its population is largely Lithuanian.

Letvia, or Lettland, numbers about 1,000,000 Letts, mingled with some other people, especially in the towns.

Esthonia is the home of nearly 1,000,000 Esthonians, who speak a Mongolian language, together with some Russians and others. Nearly all the Esthonians are Protestants.

In all three of the Baltic States the land is low and some of it marshy. The chief industries are farming, lumbering, and fishing. The large land owners, before the war, were mostly Germans. A German army, in control of the Baltic States at the end of the war, was left there for a time to aid in defending the country from the Bolshevik Russians.

Finland.—The grand duchy of Finland was taken from Sweden by the czar of Russia more than a hundred years ago. It suffered much oppression under Russian rule, and in 1917 declared its independence. It accepted German aid in defending itself against the Bolshevik Russians, and even chose a German monarch; but after the victory of the Allies it adopted a republican government instead.

Finland is more than half as large as France, but has a population of only about 3,000,000. The people are well educated, and very nearly all are Protestants. About one eighth of them are Swedes and seven eighths are Finns, a people descended partly from the yellow race, whose language is much like the Esthonian.

The country is a low plateau, with many lakes and streams. Farming, dairying, and lumbering are the chief industries, and there is water power for some manufacturing, especially wood working and paper making. The capital and chief city is Helsingfors.

East of Finland are some Finns and related peoples, and therefore Finland would like to extend her boundaries to the White Sea and the Arctic Ocean.

Other Russian Border Lands.—The Lapps, Samoyeds, and other yellow peoples of northern Russia are few in number, and their home lands are dreary wastes.

The Caucasus is the home of many greatly varying peoples, among whom the Georgians and others claim independence. Both there and in the other Asiatic possessions of Russia, the future is still most uncertain.



Australia and New Zealand under the general oversight of the League of Nations, while those north of the equator are likewise to be assigned to Japan, with the exception of some island, probably Yap, which will be occupied by the United States as a cable station.

These islands north of the equator have a small area and about 75,000 inhabitants, nearly all Malayan natives. They include the Mariana, Marshall, Caroline, and Pelew groups.

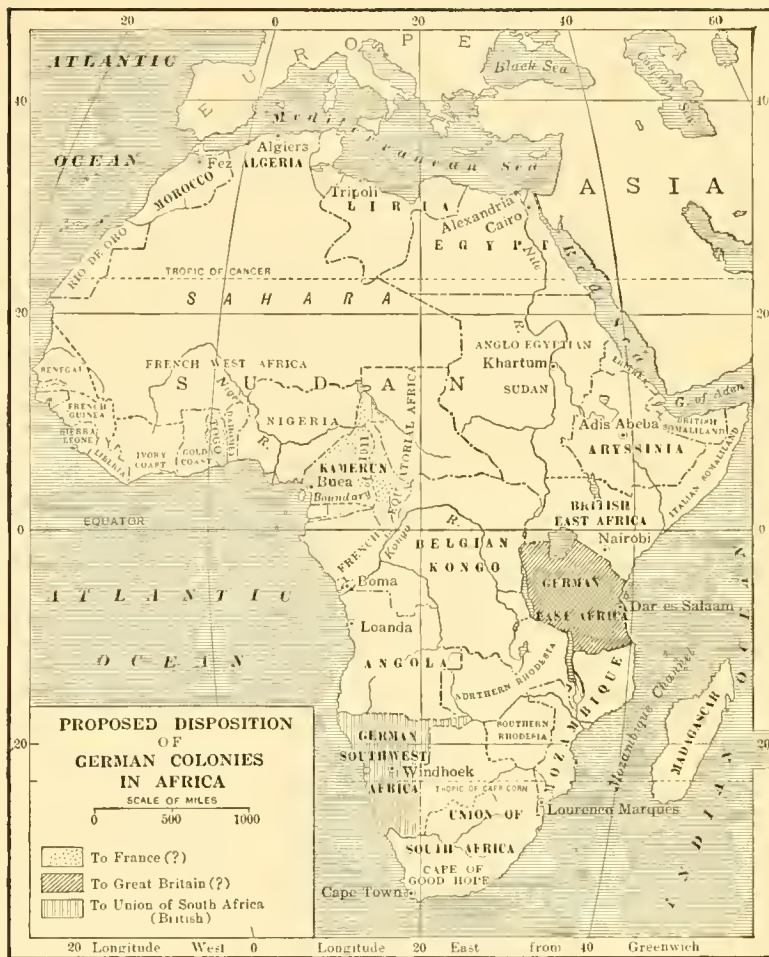
The possessions south of the equator are more important. They include the Bismarck Archipelago, part of New Guinea (Kaiser Wilhelms Land), and part of the Samoa group. All together they have about as much land and about as many people (mostly natives) as the state of Utah.

German Colonies in Africa.

—The German colonies in Africa had, in 1914, an area of over 1,000,000 square miles and a population of more than 11,000,000. By the treaty of 1919 their disposition, like that of the Pacific colonies, is left to the principal powers.

It is understood, however, that German Southwest Africa, which was conquered by (British) South Africa, will remain under the government of that country. It is the least valuable of the German colonies in Africa, because the climate is so very dry.

Togo and Kamerun were conquered by British and French troops. They are fertile, but too hot and wet for the homes of white men. Part of Kamerun, transferred to Germany from French Equatorial Africa in 1911, was promptly restored to French



ownership. Part of Togo also was placed under French control, and the remainder of these two colonies under British control, awaiting their final disposition by the principal powers.

German East Africa is the largest, most populous, and most valuable of all these colonies. Most of it is a fertile plateau, with a climate suitable for white men. It was stubbornly defended by the German colonists and some of the natives, but was finally taken by the British (including South Africans), with the coöperation of Belgian and Portuguese forces.

No matter how the principal powers finally dispose of this colony, it seems certain that there will no longer be any political

obstacle to the completion of the "Cape to Cairo" railroad, under British control, from one end of Africa to the other.

The United States.—Our country is not directly affected by any of the important territorial changes resulting from the Great War, although it was during the war, and

partly because of it, that we purchased the Danish West Indies (for \$25,000,000). Our share in the war, however, resulted in winning for us the friendship of the Allied powers and the respect of all nations. Thus the United States has gained a more influential position in the world than ever before.

PRONUNCIATIONS

MARKINGS: *ā* in *lāte*, *ā* in *senāte*, *ǣ* in *fāt*, *ǣ* in *ǣccount*, *ā* in *fār*, *ā* in *lāst*, *ā* in *sofā*; *ē* in *mē*, *ē* in *réturn*, *ē* in *mēt*, *bērry*, *ē* in *tērm*; *ī* in *finē*, *ī* in *tīn*; **K** = German *ch*; **ō** in *nōte*, **ō** in *ōbey*, **ō** in *nōt*, **ō** in *fōr*, **oo** in *school*, **oo** in *wool*; **ū** in *tūne*, **ū** in *ūnte*, **ū** in *nūt*, **ū** in *clercs*, **ū** in *būrn*.

Albania (āl-bā'nī-ā)	Cyprus (sī'prūs)	Kamerun (kā-mā-rōon')	Rhodes (rōdz)
Alsace-Lorraine (āl-sās'lō-rān')	Czechoslovak (chĕk'ō-slō-vāk')	Kiaochow (kyou'chō')	Roumania (rōō-mā'nī-ā)
Anatolia (ān-ā-tō'li-ā)	Czechoslovakia (chĕk'ō-slō-vāk'i-ā)	Kief (kē'yĕf)	Ruthenians (rōō-thē'nī-ānz)
Arabia (ā-rā'bī-ā)	Czechs (chĕks)	Lemberg (lēm'bĕrk)	Saar (zār)
Arabs (ār'ābz)	Danzig (dān'tsik)	Lille (lēl)	Salvador (sāl-vā-dōr')
Archangel (ārk'ān'jĕl)	Dniester (nēs'tēr)	Lithuania (līth-ū-ā'nī-ā)	Samoyeds (sām-ō-yēdz')
Argentina (ār-jĕn-tē'nā)	Dobrudja (dō-brōō'jā)	Lodz (lōdz)	Sarre (sār)
Armenia (ār-mē'nī-ā)	Egypt (ē'jĕpt)	Lorraine (lō-rān')	Schleswig (shlās'vīk)
Avlona (āv-lō'nā)	Elbe (ēl'bē)	Macedonia (mās-ĕ-dō'nī-ā)	Shantung (shān'tōōng')
Baltic (bōl'tīk)	Estonia (ēs-thō'nī-ā)	Magyars (mōd'yōrz)	Slesvig (slās'vīg)
Bavaria (bā-vā'rī-ā)	Eupen (oi'pĕn)	Malmedy (māl'mā-dē)	Slovaks (slō-vāks')
Bessarabia (bēs-ā-rā'bī-ā)	Fiume (fyōō'mā)	Mariana (mā-rĕ-ā'nā)	Slovenes (slō-vēnz')
Bismarck (bīs'mārk)	Foch (fōsh)	Mesopotamia (mēs-ō-pō-tā-mī-ā)	Strasbourg (strāz-bōōr')
Bolshevik (bōl-shĕ-vĕk') ; plural, Bolsheviki (bōl-shĕ-vĕ-kē')	Galicja (gā-līsh'i-ā)	Moresnet (mō-rā-nē')	Strassburg (shtrās'bōōrk)
Budapest (bōō'dā-pĕst)	Guatemala (gwā-tā-mā'lā)	Murmansk (mōōr-mānsk')	Togo (tō'gō)
Bukowina (bōō-kō-vĕ'nā)	Haiig (hāg)	Nicaragua (nik-ā-rā'gwā)	Transylvania (trān-sil-vā'nī-ā)
Bulgaria (bōōl-gā'rī-ā)	Haiti (hā'tī)	Niemen (nē'mĕn)	Trieste (trĕ-ĕst' or trĕ-ĕs'tā)
Cairo (kī'rō)	Hedjaz (hĕj-āz')	Oder (ō'dĕr)	Tyrol (tīr'ōl)
Chile (chĕ'lā)	Helsingfors (hĕl-sīng-fōrs')	Odessa (ō-dēs'ā)	Ukraine (ū-krān'i-ā)
Colombia (kō-lōm'bĕ-ā)	Joffre (zhōf'fr')	Paderewski (pā-dĕ-rĕf'skĕ)	Uruguay (ū'rōō-gwā)
Cracow (krā'kō)	Jugoslavia (yōō-gō-slā'vī-ā)	Palestine (pāl'ĕs-tīn)	Venezuela (vĕn-ĕ-zwĕ'lā)
Croatia (krō-ā'shī-ā)	Jugoslavs (yōō'gō-slāvz')	Paraguay (pār'ā-gwā)	Versailles (vĕr-sā'y' or vĕr-sālz')
Croats (krō'āts)	Kaiser Wilhelms Land (kī'zēr-vīl'hēlms lānt)	Pelew (pĕ-lōō')	Vistula (vīs'th-lā)
		plebiscite (plĕb'i-sīt)	Yap (yāp)
		Pruth (prōōth)	

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